

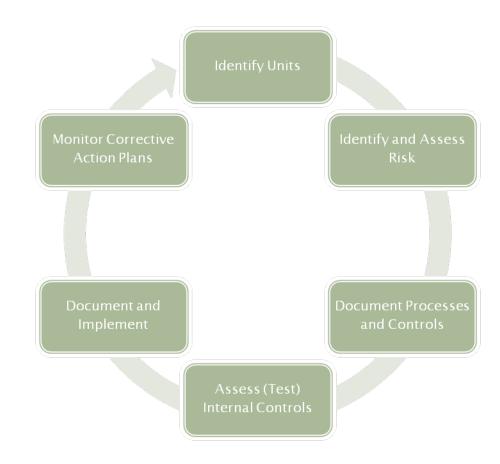
# Internal Control Process



### Course Overview



Welcome to the **Department of the Army** (DA) Managers' Internal **Control (MIC) Program** Training. The purpose of this training is to provide an overview of the Army Managers' Internal Control Process. It is appropriate for management at all levels, personnel conducting evaluations, and internal control administrators.



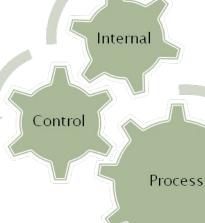


# **Internal Control Process**



#### **Course Objectives:**

- Background
- Internal Controls and Reasonable Assurance
- Assessable Units
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Documenting Duties in Performance Plans/ Agreements
- Risk Assessment
- Key Processes and Controls
- Internal Control Evaluation Plan (ICEP)
- Evaluations
- Statement of Assurance





# Background



### Leadership Emphasis

What is the "Tone at the Top"?

"Tone at the Top" defines management's leadership and commitment towards openness, honesty, integrity, and ethical behavior. It is the most important component of the control environment. The tone at the top is set by all levels of management and has a trickle-down effect on all employees.



The Army must have an

internal control process

commitment to effective

stewardship of resources

entrusted to us by the

Leadership emphasis of

Internal Control Program

the Army Managers'

that adds value and

demonstrates a

American people.

is crucial!

# Leadership Emphasis



2 2 MAY 2008

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON DC 20310

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Stewardship and the Army Managers' Internal Control Program

- 1. Internal controls are the rules, procedures, and mechanisms we use every day to ensure that what <a href="mailto:should">should</a> happen in our daily operations <a href="mailto:does">does</a> happen. Internal controls promote the wise use of resources; deter fraud, waste, and abuse; and protect resources -- our dollars, our equipment and, most importantly, our people. Rooted in our professional military ethic, the Army is a trusted institution with leaders committed to doing what is right in all aspects of our operations.
- 2. The Army Managers' Internal Control Program is designed to ensure that programs operate as intended, that areas needing improvement are identified and reported, and that timely corrective action is taken. This program promotes these goals through periodic evaluation of key controls and full disclosure of any shortcomings we may detect. Commanders and managers at all levels should understand the importance of evaluating controls in an objective manner and disclosing the results.
- 3. Since its inception in 1982, the Army Internal Control Program has identified and reported 233 Army-wide material weaknesses, of which 229 were corrected through fiscal year 2007. Your leadership is crucial in this regard. We ask you to stress the importance of effective internal controls in the accomplishment of your mission, ensure your staffs understand their responsibilities in this program, and demand integrity in the reporting of internal control problems and the actions taken to resolve them. The Army must have a Managers' Internal Control Program that adds value and demonstrates a commitment to effective stewardship of the resources entrusted to us by the American people.

George W Casey, Jr.

General, United States Army

Chief of Staff

Pete Geren Secretary of the Army

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### Leadership Emphasis



Memoranda are one method to emphasize leadership commitment to the program, others include establishing senior councils, leadership training, and other activities that set a positive and supportive attitude toward internal control activities.

Is your command committed to establishing a positive control environment?



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON DC 20310

DEC 2 1 2009

#### MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Stewardship and the Army Managers' Internal Control Program

- Internal controls are the rules, procedures and mechanisms we use every day to ensure what should happen in our daily operations does happen. Internal controls promote the wise use of resources; deter fraud, waste, and abuse; and protect our resources -- our dollars, our equipment and, most importantly, our people. Rooted in our professional military ethic, the Army is a trusted institution with leaders committed to doing what is right in all aspects of our operations.
- 2. The Army Managers' Internal Control Program is designed to ensure programs operate as intended, areas needing improvement are identified and reported, and timely corrective action is taken. The program promotes these goals through periodic evaluation of key controls, and full disclosure of the shortcomings we detect. Since Inception in 1982, the Army Internal Control Program has identified and reported 236 Army-wide material weaknesses of which 232 were corrected through fiscal year 2009.
- Responsibility for good internal control rests with all Army personnel managers must establish a positive control environment. Your continued diligence, oversight and leadership are crucial in this regard. We ask you to stress the importance of effective internal controls to your mission, to ensure your staffs understand their responsibilities in this program, and to demand integrity in the prompt reporting of internal control problems and the actions taken to resolve them. The Army must have a Managers' Internal Control Program that adds value and demonstrates a commitment to effective stewardship of the resources entrusted to us by the American people.

Peter W. Chiarelli General, U.S. Army Vice Chief of Staff

seph W. Westphal /Under Secretary of the Army

DISTRIBUTION:

Principal Officials of Headquarters, Department of the Army

U.S. Army Forces Command

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

U.S. Army Materiel Command

(CONT)



# Why Have an Internal Control Program



Why do we need an internal control program? We already have Government Accountability Office (GAO), Department of Defense Inspector General (DoDIG), and U.S. Army Audit Agency (AAA) audits.

- •There are several drawbacks to reliance on audits to identify control weaknesses:
  - They are reactive rather than proactive.
  - It is difficult to control or contain negative publicity.
  - Auditors are experts at auditing, but they do not have the subject matter knowledge of the staff performing the function on a daily basis.
  - Recommendations for solutions come from outside.
  - Impact on morale can be negative.



# Why Have an Internal Control Program



- Reliance on an effective internal control program has many positive benefits over reliance on outside audits:
  - Requires an in-depth understanding of processes, associated risks and controls – the staff experts performing functions can best identify areas of concern and propose solutions.
  - Recommendations for solutions come from within the organization.
  - Identification of the problem prior to impact and the ability to contain negative publicity.
  - Can be implemented as part of the strategic planning process.
  - Has a positive impact on effectiveness and accomplishment of the organizations mission.



# What are Internal Controls?



- The rules, procedures, techniques and devices employed by managers to ensure that what should occur in their daily operations does occur on a continuing basis.
- Examples of internal controls include:
  - The organization structure itself (designating specific responsibilities and accountability).
  - Formally designed procedures (e.g. required certifications and reconciliations).
  - Checks and balances (e.g. separation of duties, limitation of access).
  - Recurring reports and internal reviews, supervisory monitoring, performance reviews.
  - Physical devices (e.g. locks and fences).
  - A broad array of measures used by managers to provide reasonable assurance that their subordinates are performing as intended.



# nternal Controls



### **Key Controls**

- Key internal controls are essential controls that must, per guidance, be implemented and maintained.
  - A key internal control is one whose failure would "break" or seriously impair a system or process.
  - A key internal control is identified by Headquarters, Department of the Army functional proponents in their governing regulations.
  - Key internal controls establish the baseline requirements for the internal control evaluations conducted by AUMs.
  - Internally developed for functions not covered in ARs.



#### Reasonable Assurance



- An acceptable degree of confidence in the internal controls to deter or detect material failures in complying with Integrity Act objectives.
- A management judgment based on the effectiveness of internal controls and the extent of internal control deficiencies and material weaknesses.



# Basics of the Internal Control Process Cycle



The process should be an ongoing, integral part of daily operations:

- Verify/Identify components or units (assessable units).
- Identify and assess risk.
- Document key processes and controls.
- Assess (evaluate/test) internal controls.
- Document and implement improvements.
- Monitor corrective action plans.







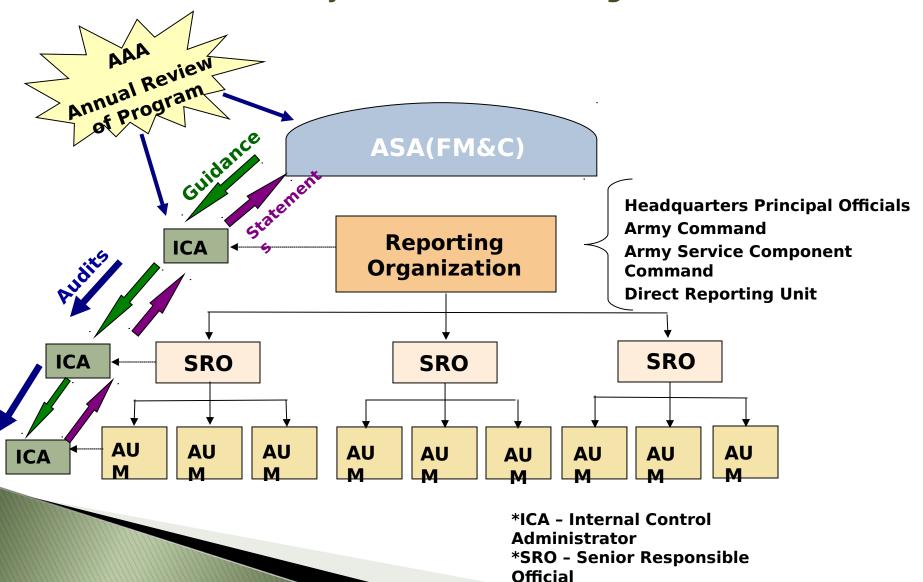
- The Army is segmented into reporting organizations (currently 44) who are in turn responsible for designating the assessable units within their organizations.
- Assessable units may be further segmented into sub units.



### **Assessable Units**



**Army Internal Control Organization** 







### **Reporting Organizations**

- HQDA principal officials, Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units are the primary reporting organizations in the Army internal control process
- The heads of these organizations are responsible for providing leadership, a positive command climate and support for the Army internal control process and will:
  - Designate a senior responsible official (SRO).
  - Designate the assessable units (and assessable unit managers) within the organization.
  - Report significant deficiencies in internal controls.
  - Implement corrective actions at the local level.
  - Sign and submit an annual statement of assurance that accurately describes the status of internal controls within their organization.





#### **Senior Responsible Officials (SRO)**

- Have overall responsibility for ensuring implementation of an effective internal control process for the organization.
- Designate an internal control administrator (ICA) to administer the internal control process within the reporting organization and serve as the focal point for all internal control matters.
- Oversee the preparation of an annual assurance statement that accurately describes the status of internal controls in the reporting organization and fully disclose any material weaknesses.



#### **Assessable Unit Managers (AUMs)**

- Designated by the head of the reporting organization.
- Usually a Colonel or civilian equivalent. Where grade structure does not support this level, AUM may be the senior military or HQDA civilian functional manager.
- Provide leadership and support needed to ensure that internal controls are in place and operating effectively.
- Designate an ICA to administer the Managers' Internal Control Program within the assessable unit.





### **Assessable Unit Mangers (Continued)**

- Ensure that:
  - Managers and ICAs are trained and understand responsibilities.
  - Managers are responsible for identifying internal and external risks and establishing controls to mitigate risks.
  - An ICEP is established and maintained.
  - Internal control evaluations are conducted according to the ICEP.
  - Required documentation is retained.



# Roles and Asse**Responsibilitjes** (Continued)

- Certify the results of evaluations.
- Identify and report material weaknesses.
- Sign and submit annual feeder statement to the next higher command level.

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#### **Internal Control Administrators (ICA)**

- Administer the MICP within the reporting organization.
- Advise the SRO or AUM on implementation and status of the organizations MIC Program.
- Conduct and track internal control training.
- Develop and maintain an ICEP.
- Coordinate the preparation of the organization's Annual Statement of Assurance.
- Ensure material weaknesses are reported, tracked and closed on schedule, and retain all documentation supporting the annual statement of assurance.



# **Documenting Duties in Performance Plans/Agreements**

- An explicit statement of responsibility for internal controls and ICOFR <u>must</u> be in the performance agreements of commanders, managers, and ICAs responsible for the execution or oversight of effective internal controls, down to and including assessable unit level.
- The explicit statement of responsibility should be brief and may take any form, but it must be specific enough to provide individual accountability. Supervisors may use a stand-alone element or may include the internal control responsibility as part of a broader element. The following are examples of explicit statements that would suffice:

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### **Performance Plans/Agreements Examples of Explicit Statements**

- **Headquarters, Department of the Army** functional proponents. These individuals should comply with AR 11-2, paragraph 1-12.
- **Army Command, Army Service Component** Command, and Direct Reporting Unit commanders and managers. These individuals should comply with AR 11-2, paragraph 1-12.
- **Senior responsible official.** These individuals should comply with AR 11-2, paragraph 1-13.
- **Assessable unit managers.** These individuals should comply with AR 11-2, paragraph 11-14.
- **Internal control administrators.** These individuals should comply with AR 11-2, paragraph

09/13/16 ASA(FM&C)



### Risk Assessment



#### What is Risk?

The probable or potential adverse effects from inadequate internal controls that may result in the loss of Government resources through fraud, error, waste or mismanagement.





### Risk Assessment



- Commanders and managers at all levels are responsible for conducting risk assessments.
- Begin with an entity level risk assessment:
  - Enhances ability to understand key business risks.
  - Integral piece of managements risk assessment process.
  - Provides structured process that becomes the cornerstone for prioritizing risks.
  - Focuses attention on areas meriting management review and monitoring.
  - Builds knowledge and confidence in risk management.



### Risk Assessment



- Elements of Risk Assessment and Management:
  - Risk identification what are the internal/ external risks?
  - Risk measurement/analysis what is the significance of the adverse impact of the risk?
  - Risk management effective controls
    - Will not provide 100% (absolute) assurance that nothing adverse will happen
    - o Should be designed to mitigate risks reasonable assurance (vs. absolute assurance)



# Key Processes and Controls



- Document key processes and controls:
  - Those persons assigned to a specific function will be the knowledge experts on efficiencies, inefficiencies, risks, and the identification and impact of current controls.
- Develop ICEP.
- MICP must consider all mission essential functions -
  - Begin with inventory of key functions.



# Internal Control Evaluation Plan (ICEP)



- A written plan to evaluate applicable key controls identified by HQDA functional proponents over a 5-year period.
- Developed by AUM and managers in accordance with SRO guidance and organizational objectives.
- Format is flexible, but should clearly indicate:
  - Which areas will be evaluated
  - Who will conduct each evaluation
  - When each evaluation will occur



# **Internal Control Evaluation Plan (ICEP)**



- Updated annually.
- AUMs may supplement ICEP with additional evaluations that address the unique needs of the activity based on organizational risk assessment and SRO objectives.
- Goal is to provide reasonable assurance that Army programs are being executed efficiently and effectively.



# Internal Control Evaluation Plan (ICEP)



- Should be tied to a risk assessment process.
- Controls for high-risk areas should be evaluated more often than controls for less risky areas.
- It is helpful to include the governing regulation relating to each evaluation area.



# Internal Control Evaluation Plan (ICEP)



Level: HQDA	Function Category	Function Description	Policy (AR)	Evaluation Method	Specific Reg Info	5 YR ICP FY 10 - 14				
						FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
Locally Directed Evaluations										
SAFM-CE	Financial Management	Army Cost Estimating Tool Accuracy	AR 11-18	ACEIT Test Plan/Beta Testing		х	х	x	х	x
SAFM-FOA	Internal Controls	OMB Circular A-123, Appendix A	OSD Policy and AR 11-2	Checklist	OSD Comptroller Developed	х	х	х	х	x
SAFM-FOR	Financial Management	OSD Annual Financial Statement Checklist	OSD Policy	Checklist	OSD Comptroller Developed	х	х	x	х	x
SAFM-FOR	Acquisition	Controls over Changes in Contractor Personnel		Checklist	FOR Developed	х	х	х	х	х
GFEBS	Security	Emergency Response Plan		Locally developed checklist		х	х	х	х	х
GFEBS	Financial Management	Purchase Card / Billing Official Account	APC Handbook	Checklist			х			
GFEBS	Acquisition	Controls Over Changes in Contractor Personnel		Checklist	FOR Developed	х	х	х	х	х
		DA-Wide Inventory List	ing							
SAFM-BUC, I, O, R	Financial Management	Internal Controls	AR 11-2	Checklist	Appendix D				х	
SAFM-BU All	Base Support	Records Management (ARIMS/MARKS)	AR 25-400-2 DA Pam 25-403	Checklist	Appendix B			х		х
SAFM-BU All	Supply	Policies & Procedures for Property Accountability	AR 735-5	Checklist	AR 710-2, Appendix B				х	
SAFM-BU AII	Security	Information Systems Security Safe or Cabinet Security	AR 380-5	Checklist	Appendix F			x		х
SAFM-BU All	Financial Management	Budget Execution	DFAS IN AR 37-1	Checklist	Appendix W	х	х	х	х	х
SAFM-BU AII	Financial Administration	Defense Travel System	DoD FMR, Vol 9	Checklist	Chapter 3	х	х	х	х	х





- An internal control evaluation is a detailed, systematic, and comprehensive examination of key controls to determine if they are:
  - in place.
  - being used as intended.
  - effective in achieving their purpose.
- These evaluations determine susceptibility of a function or process to waste, loss, unauthorized use or misuse of resources.





- Must result in a specific determination of effectiveness.
- Formal internal control evaluations must be conducted at least once every 5 years.
- Commanders may require more frequent evaluations based on risk assessment, leadership emphasis, audit/inspection findings etc.





- HQDA functional proponent may identify an internal control evaluation process for use in evaluating key internal controls.
- All evaluations will be conducted in one of two ways:
  - Internal Control Evaluations.
    - Published in governing Army regulations.
  - Existing management review process.
- Commanders and managers are free to choose the method of evaluation unless the HQDA functional proponent requires the use of an existing Army wide functional management review process.





- Support evaluations with documentation that clearly indicates:
  - Who conducted the evaluation and when.
  - Methods used.
  - Deficiencies found.
  - Corrective action taken.





- Maintain the support documentation in the unit/activity where evaluation was done or with the checklist.
- Documentation on internal control evaluations must be maintained according to AR 25-400-2.
- Assessable units retain required documentation on the most recent internal control evaluation.





### Methods of testing controls

- Direct Observation
  - Checking separation of duties
  - Checking physical controls
- Review of files or other Documents
  - Reviewing for the evaluated characteristic
  - Identifying trends in data
- Sampling
  - Reviewing a percent of items/documents
- Simulation
  - Using scenarios to test controls
- Interviews



## **Internal Control Evaluations**



Document evaluations on DA Form 11-2

INTERNAL CONTROL EVALUATION CERTIFICATION	REGULATION NUMBER
For use of this form, see AR 11-2; the proponent agency is ASA(FM&C	2. DATE OF REGULATION
3. ASSESSABLE UNIT	
4. FUNCTION	
5. METHOD OF EVALUATION (Check one)	
a. CHECKLIST b. ALTERNATIVE METHOD (Indic	ate method)
APPENDIX (Enter appropriate letter)	
6. EVALUATION CONDUCTED BY	_
a. NAME (Last, First, MI)	b. DATE OF EVALUATION
<ol> <li>REMARKS (See Attached)</li> <li>Use this block to describe the method used to test key controls, the internal control v corrective action(s) taken. (THIS IS MANDATORY)</li> </ol>	veakness(es) detected by the evaluation (if any) and the
a. METHOD OF TESTING KEY CONTROLS (Check all that apply)	
Direct Observation Review of Files or Analysis Sampling	Simulation Interviews
Other Documentation	
Other (Explain)	
b. EVALUATION RESULTS (Include specific items tested):	
c. INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES DETECTED, IF ANY. (Include potential mo	aterial weaknesses):
C. INTERROLE SCITICOL SELECTED SELECTED (MISSES POISSING MISSES	
d. DESCRIBE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN, IF APPLICABLE.	
8. CERTIFICATION	
I certify that the key internal controls in this function have been evaluated in accordar	nce with provisions of AR 11-2, Army Managers'
Internal Control Program. I also certify that corrective action has been initiated to res	
corrective actions (if any) are described above or on attached documentation. This of	
will be retained on file subject to audit/inspection until superseded by a subsequent in	nternal control evaluation.
a. ASSESSABLE UNIT MANAGER	
(1) Typed Name and Title	b. DATE CERTIFIED
(2) Signature	

DA FORM 11-2, MAR 2010

PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE

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### Important Dates

Mid May\*

Statements from Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands and Direct Reporting Units due to OASA (FM&C).

End of May\* Statements from Headquarters Principals due to OASA (FM&C).

Mid August\* Final signed Army statement delivered to the Secretary of Defense.

\*Specific dates provided in annual guidance





- Annual statements are <u>personal certifications</u> by the commander/deputy that internal controls within their respective organizations are effective.
- A requirement of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity (FMFIA) Act.
- Provides an objective assessment of internal controls.
- Supported by annual feeder statements received from commanders of subordinate organizations.
- Supports the Secretary of Defense's statement to the President and Congress.





### **Cover Memorandum**

- Internal Controls over Non-Financial reporting (ICONO) statement.
- Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting (ICOFR)
   Statement.
- Signature of organizational head or principal deputy.





### **Required Statements**

• **<u>Unqualified</u>** statement of assurance:

"I am able to provide an unqualified statement of reasonable assurance that (name of activity) internal controls meet the objectives of Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) Internal Controls over Nonfinancial Operations programs, administrative and operations/OMB Circular A-123, Appendix A."

- Based on reasonable assurance (negative assurance) that internal controls meet the objectives of FMFIA and OMB Circular A-123, Appendix A.
- No new material weaknesses are identified or reported.





## **Required Statements**

Qualified statement of assurance:

"I am able to provide a qualified statement of reasonable assurance that (name of activity) internal controls meet the objectives of Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) Internal Controls over Nonfinancial Operations programs, administrative and operations /OMB Circular A-123, Appendix A with the exception of (number) material weaknesses described in (Tab B/D/E/F). These weaknesses were found in the internal controls over the effectiveness and efficiency of operations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations as of the date of this memorandum. Other than the material weaknesses noted in (Tab B/D/E/F) the internal controls were operating effectively and no other material weaknesses were found in the design or operation of the internal controls."

- Controls are in place and generally operating as intended.
- Exceptions are noted in Tab B/D/E/F of Statement.





## **Required Statements**

Statement of <u>no</u> assurance:

"I can provide no assurance that (name of activity) internal controls meet the objectives of Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) Internal Controls over Nonfinancial Operations programs, administrative and operations programs/OMB Circular A-123, Appendix A."

- Problems are pervasive and systemic.
- Losses cannot be quantified.





## What to report?

- Judgment call
- Consider materiality
- "Washington Post test"
- Audit recommendations or ADA violations indicating weak or non-existent controls
- Significant deficiencies revealed during process testing





## What to report?

- Weaknesses requiring action or awareness of higher HQ.
- Instances of fraud, waste and abuse.
- MICP is ultimately a Commander's program.





- Tab A How the Assessment was Conducted
  - Tab A-1. Basis for Reasonable Assurance.
  - Tab A-2. Other Information. Leadership emphasis, training and execution.
  - Tab A-3. Internal Control Program and Related Accomplishments during reporting cycle.

What did you do well?
What did you fix?
How many did you train?
How much \$ did you save?
Who did you help?





### **Material Weaknesses**

- Tab B ICONO/Non-financial Material Weaknesses.
- Tab C Systemic Weaknesses (Reserved for OSD).
- Tab D ICOFR, General Fund.
- Tab E ICOFR, AWCF (AMC/HQDA only).
- Tab F ICOFR, Civil Works (USACE/HQDA only).



## Summary



- Develop and maintain an ICEP.
- Conduct risk assessments.
- Conduct internal control evaluations in accordance with the ICEP.
- Document evaluations.
- Ensure AUMs certify results.
- Annual Statement of Assurance.



## Training Modules Available



- Becoming an Internal Control Administrator
- MICP Process
- Preparing Your Annual Statement of Assurance
   Cover Memorandum

TAB A - How the Assessment was Conducte

Conducting Evaluations

Material Weaknesses Process

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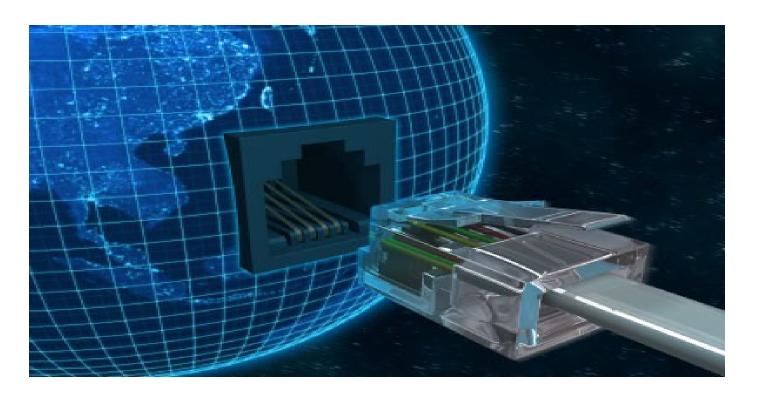


## **Additional Information**



## ASA(FM&C) web page

http://asafm.army.mil/offices/FO/IntControl.aspx?OfficeCode=1500





## Managers' Internal Control Program (MICP) Computer-Based Training (CBT) Modules



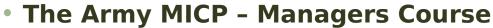




- The Army MICP Internal Control Administrator (ICA) Course
  - Becoming An Internal Control Administrator (ICA)
  - GAO Standards for Internal Controls in the Federal Government
  - Internal Control Process
  - Internal Control Evaluations
  - Preparing Your Annual Statement of Assurance Cover Memorandum
  - TAB A How the Assessment was Conducted
  - The Material Weakness Process
  - Internal Controls in Army Regulations
- The Army MICP Senior Responsible Official (SRO) Course
  - GAO Standards for Internal Controls in the Federal Government
  - MICP Process
- The Army MICP Assessable Unit Manager (AUM) Course
  - GAO Standards for Internal Controls in the Federal Covern
  - MICP Process
  - **Internal Control Evaluations**







- GAO Standards for Internal Controls in the Federal Government
- MICP Process
- The Material Weakness Process



- MICP Process
- Internal Control Evaluations
- The Material Weakness Process

 The Army MICP - Internal Controls in Army Regulations Course

- GAO Standards for Internal Controls in the Federal Government
- MICP Process
- Internal Controls in Army Regulations







All modules will require students to complete an exam (70% pass/fail). Upon successful completion of each module, the student will receive a generated certificate of Family Fami





- The CBT modules reside within AKO. Access is available from:
  - AKO: https://www.us.army.mil/
  - ASA(FM&C) website:

http://asafm.army.mil/offices/FO/IntControl.aspx?OfficeCode=1500

 The following slides provide detailed instructions for accessing and registering for the MICP CBT modules.



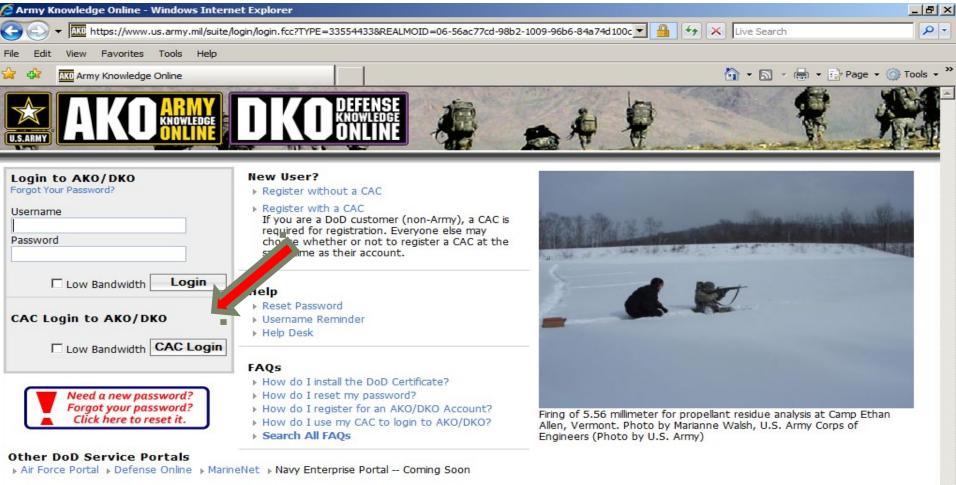
# Accessing the MICP Computer-Base Training Courses from AKO







### Step 1: Login to Army Knowledge Online (https://www.us.army.mil/)



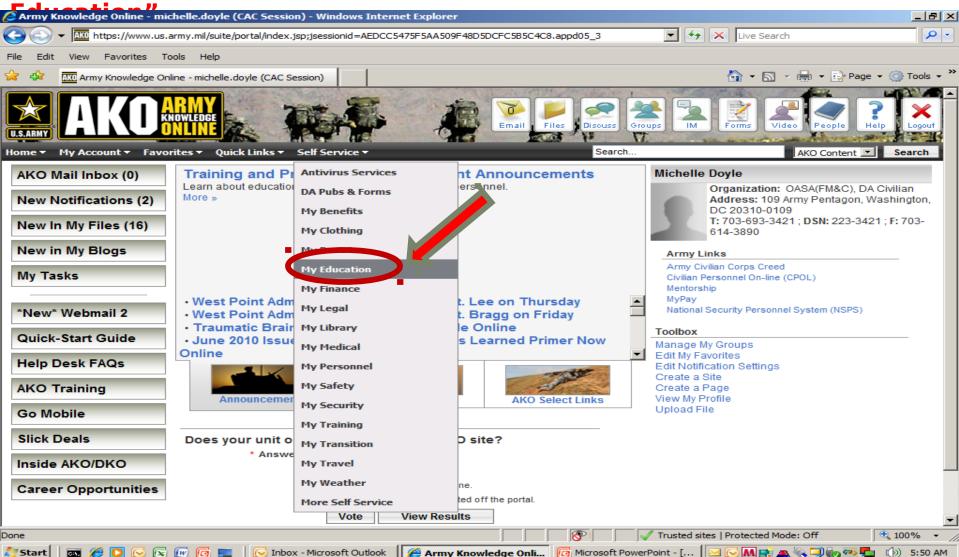
Terms of Use / Terms of Service

The security accreditation level of this site is Unclassified FOUO and below. Do not process, store, or transmit information classified above the accreditation level of this system.

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### Step 2: Select from the "Self Service" drop down menu, "My





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#### Step 3: Select "ALMS", Army Learning Management





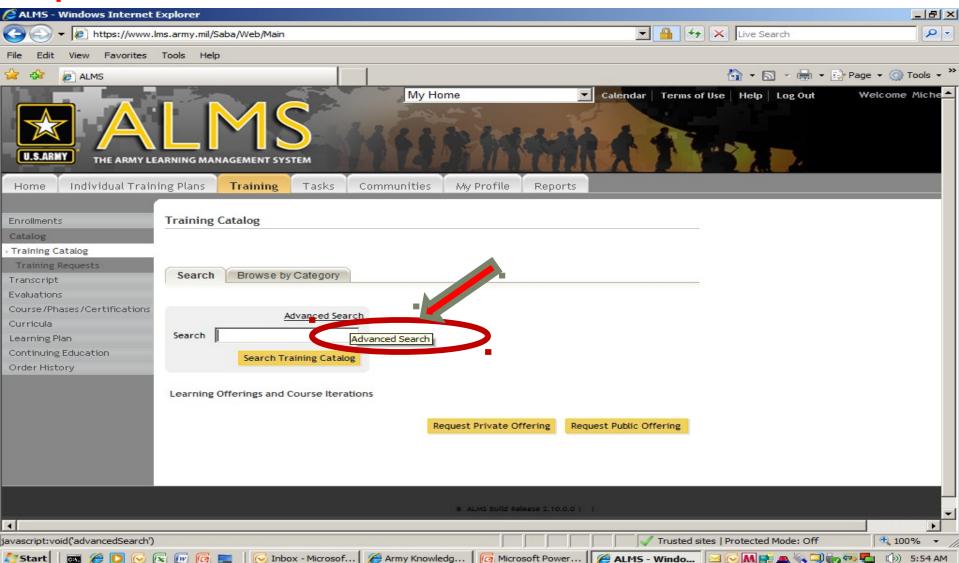


Step 4: Select "Catalog Search"

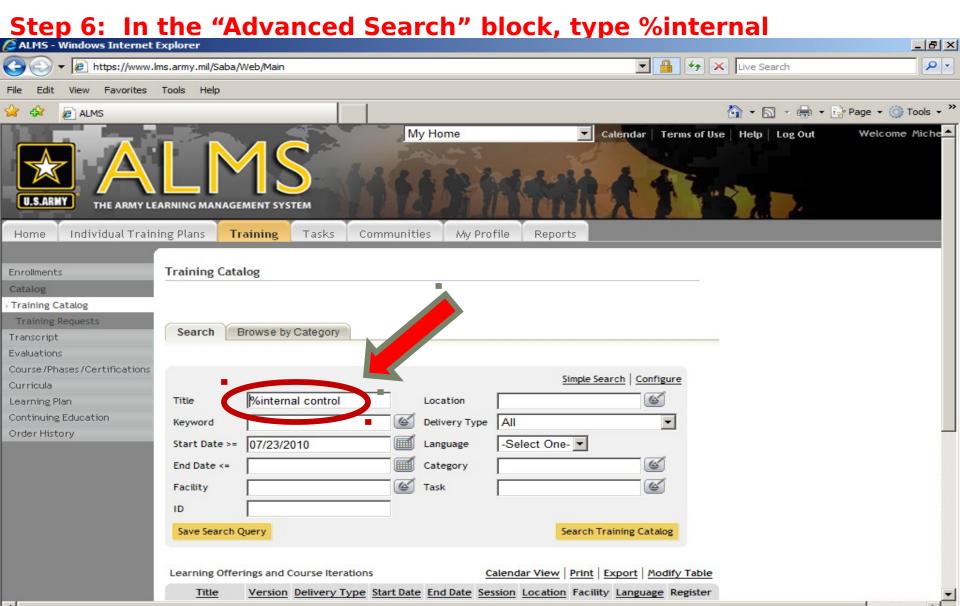




#### **Step 5: Select "Advanced Search"**



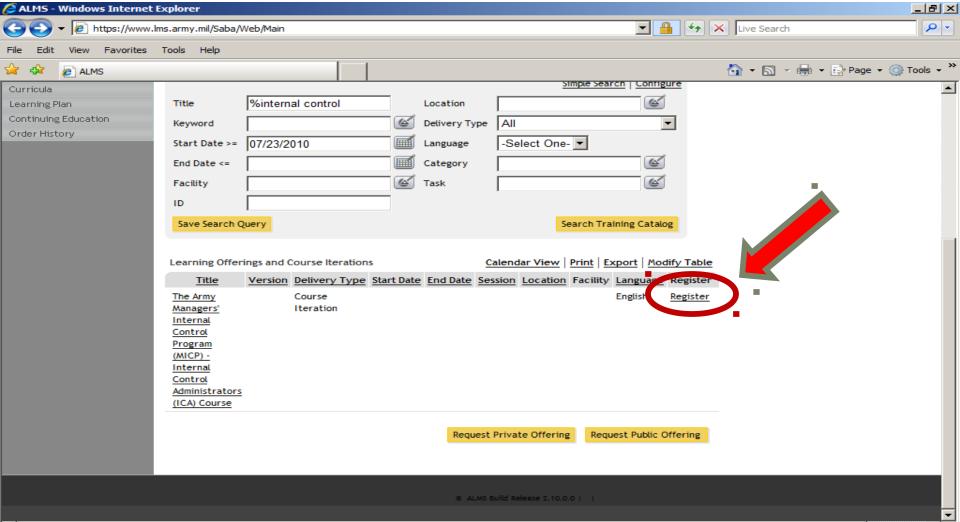








Step 7: Six MICP courses will be listed - select "Register" next to the course name that interests you. Follow the instructions. You will receive an email registration confirmation. Enjoy the training!





## CONTACT INFORMATION



### Please send questions/issues to:

